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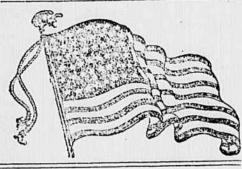
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917.



Liberty loan bond sales are booming in Richmond, and they ought to boom. There is nervousness in some sections of the country because the bond movements are slow. Not so in the capital of the Fifth District. The bond boosters in this neck of the woods have never seen failure, and are not looking

The report of a revolt in the German navy is not surprising. Save for the fiasco off the Jutlands, the navy has been inactive, and all fighting men know that prolonged inactivity is more prolific of discontent than the most vigorous and grievous warfare. Besides, they are in a branch of the service that proves its inferiority by its inaction. They cannot but feel that a prolongation of the war is but stretching out what is for them a period of

Those who have undertaken to raise funds for uniforms for the Home Defense League deserve credit for having accomplished this purpose. The business men, also, whose property interests were larger than the holdings of the average citizen, are to be commended for recognizing their share of the responsibility to the organization by liberal contributions. This, too, after responding generously to many patriotic appeals for financial assistance.

Friends of the many Richmond men now in service who have received promotions will be deeply gratified at this evidence of their sterling manhood, so readily recognized officially. Advancement in the case of many learned to address them by a new title before another newer one has to be memorized. Could not some mode of address be devised which would be equally complimentary to all officers and so save politeness and avoid mistakes?

Postmaster-Oeneral Burleson explains the grounds upon which he will act in excluding seditious newspapers and magazines from the mails. The powers conferred upon him will not be exercised to restrict legitimate criticism of the government and its officials. But nothing calculated to interfere with the nation's undertakings to effectively prosecute the war will be tolerated. Practices that are forbidden include incitements to violation of the draft law, opposition to the sale of bonds or the collection of authorized revenue, assertions to the effect that the United States got into the war for an evil or insufficient purpose, and all publications designed to breed insubordination at home or to give aid and comfort to the enemy. No publisher loyal to this country can reasonably find fault with these prohibitions.

The imperial German Chancellor announces that peace is impossible so long as Germany's antagenists demand German soil or try to separate the people from their Emperor. Well, the allies are not asking for peace. On the contrary, their spokesman, President Wilson, has plainly stated that they will pay no heed to peace proposals until the German people separate themselves from their Emperor, whose dynasty is incapable of making a binding peace. The other alternative is for them to accept the peace of victory. There will be little comfort in that kind of a peace for the Kaiser. Nor has Germany any territory rightfully her own that the allies would wrest from her. She now holds, and has held for years, a great deal of territory wrongfully wrested from other countries. This will, without doubt, be restored to its rightful owners, whether Germany consents or not. Restitution, though sometimes slow in its working, is essentially a part of the moral law of inescapable retribution. Neither Kaisers nor kingdoms can defeat it for long.

The New York Herald claims to have high and unquestionable authority for predicting that hig events are impending in the North Sea. The intimation is that, driven to desperation by her critical military position, Germany is preparing to make a dash from the Kiel Canal with her grand fleet in the attempt to break through the blockade of allied warships and make a getaway into the open sea. There are many reasons for believing that such an attempt is to be made. It is not like Germany to submit to losing the war without such a test of strength as a final effort to alter its course. Unquestionably, she has a magnificent fleet, and its

strength and power of effectiveness in combat has no doubt been greatly increased since it sought refuge in closed waters. If her dash were to prove successful even to the extent of half her ships escaping destruction, the adventure might result in changing the whole aspect of the war, at least for the time being, But the allied fleets are not to be caught napping. They await with eager confidence Germany's pleasure in venturing an engagement. The opportunity they will welcome as ample compensation for their three years of lying in wait "for the rat to come out of its hole.'

The Submarine Still a Menace

THE fact is not to be denied that the un-restricted submarine campaign which began in February, and which forced this country into the war, has falled of its immediate purpose, but the further fact must be admitted that this instrument continues to inflict severe damage upon entente shipping and continues to menace the transport of American troops and supplies to France.

The British Controller of Shipping has issued a warning to America not to be misled into a feeling of security from undersea boats by the belief that this campaign has been defeated. On the contrary, he shows that the losses from submarines since February have been greater than the total losses up to February. And he adds that if they continue at the present rate for a year, they will exceed by at least 200 vessels the new tonnage which will be put in commission by spring. This official urges the United States to make all possible speed in the shipbuilding construction now under way in American yards. He thinks it is necessary for this country to build 6,000,000 tons within a year if the submarine is to be neutralized as a factor in the war. Nor does he know whether or not the Germans have reached their limit in the construction of new submarines.

Another phase of the situation is the danger which our men must face in their movement to France. So far we have dispatche! many divisions of troops to Europe so effectively convoyed that not a life has been lost. But our troop transport has just begun. We propose to land more than 1,000,000 men in France before next year's campaign begins. They are to be followed by a steady stream of soldiers, the movement to continue while the war shall last. Scores of shiploads of American wounded will be brought back as fresh troops are landed. Admiral Benson. chief of naval operations, has stated publicly that this government anticipates mass attacks from submarines against our transports. He has not given details, of course, but has frankly announced that we may expect battles with the German craft in midocean, and that it would be remarkable if no losses should result.

Other fleets of ships will be used by this country to supply and munition our men, They will be attacked as savagely perhaps as our troop transports. They will be convoyed and offered every possible protection, we know, but it would be foolish of us to expect the escape of all of them from damage. even though our new fleets of destroyers. just authorized by Congress, were in commission and equipped for action.

The fact that the submarine losses sustained by merchant shipping during the past month have been materially reduced may indicate that the Germans are preparing to operate their submarines more extensively against American transports. They may have mobilized their most effective U-boats in midocean for that purpose, thereby giving merchantmen a brief respite.

Our Noncombatant Volunteers

M EMBERS of Congress have registered unmerited complaint against the patriotic men who have offered their services to the government, who have taken up quarters in Washington and who, for the sake of giving, are not only willing, but actually are working for sums ranging from \$1 a month to \$1 a year. Some of these men have wealth. has been so rapid that one has scarcely Others have only moderate means, but all of them are eager to contribute their time and labor for no other reward than the consciousness of having done something. Some of the most successful men in the

country are among the new group of volunteers. Many of them are experts in a given line of business. And it is natural that they should not feel bound to the rigid routine of the normal government official. They come and go much as they feel inclined, but when they are on duty they are donating services which in ordinary times the average government salary could not buy. There is, therefore, a bit of pettiness in the attacks which members of Congress have launched against these men. They are charged with failure to keep regular office hours; with assuming undue authority; with lack of civility, and with an absence of that respect for a Congressman which the average Congressman thinks should inhere in every government employee. This last complaint perhaps is the real motive behind the disagreeable and disparaging remarks which have been made on the House floor concerning the war-time volunteers.

It is recalled in this connection that the Senate permitted itself to be led into a serious debate upon the propriety of the government awarding contracts to men who happened to be serving on committees of the National Defense Council. It was even intimated that these committeemen were using their official association with the government to defeat their competitors in the matter of bids. This attack was proven to have been unjust, but not more so than the unfairness with which members of the House have assailed the volunteer officials of the govern-

Road builders are needed in France. Our men by the thousand, when they get there, will supply the deficiency. Might they not, in the meanwhile, practice up on our American roads? It would mightily enhance their efficiency and would contribute a solid benefit to offset the heavy losses that America must suffer by reason of the war.

The New York man who asked exemption from draft on the ground that he was a somnambulist underestimated the wakefulness of nodern battle conditions.

According to Irvin Cobb, it is difficult for

the fans to take the world's series seriously. Most people have the same trouble about Irvin. It seems the picketers have no more re-

they had for the President. The bears in the stock market are always bearing down prices of stocks.

spect for the authorities at Occoquan than

Germany's offensive consists chiefly in being so to neutrals.

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER. The Proud One.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Struts in our yard a gobbier proud, A noble bird of plumes and meat-(Poetic license is allowed-There is no bird!) and lifts his feet

In princely trend, as 'round he goes, Lording it over all the yard-(This bird is strictly a "suppose"!) And all the family keep guard.

How proud a turkey! (Understand, I have no turkey!) I can see The glad Thanksgiving Day at hand And all the giblets saved for me! And every day I watch my turk With jealous eye and loving care-(Let my imagination work!-

His coat is black, a lustrous black That glistens in the noonday sun, And in his breast and legs and back There's food enough for every one! When that great day arrives, I'll go Armed with an ax and chase the turk And grab his legs and lay him low!

There really is no turkey there!)

(Oh! let the poet's fancy work!) Then at the table I shall sit And whet the knives, and carve the meat, And serve each one a little bit Of light and dark, that they may eat; And when we've scraped the platter clear, And we are filled to suffocation, We'll all give thanks that daddy dear

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought. "Seem lak some folks dey jess gotta butt in

Had such a fine imagination!

on Providence," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "but ef'n hit don' do dem no harm, I reckon de Lawd kin stand hit. Try some pone, Mistah Jackson."

A Revived One.

The old darky about to be hanged was asked whether he had anything to say. "Well, suh, I jess got dishyer t' say, de accident dat's about t' happen will sure be a lesson t' me, suh!"

Dental Stuff.

A dentist friend just returned from a visit to Mammoth Cave, giving us his impressions, said: "It was wonderful! As I stood in the presence of that mighty work of Nature, realizing the thousands of changes that had been wrought to open up such a vast fissure in the earth, my very soul was stirred, and I thought what a peach of a cavity that would be to fill!"

Just Sulted. "I don't see what Mrs. Jones can see in her association with that empty-brained, addlepated, good-for-nothing husband of hers." "Oh! that's easy; she's an aesthetic, and enjoys solitude."

Warned.

"There's one thing I want to tell you, Mr. Hootenschwatt," said Mrs. Snigglefritz, the landlady. "Yes'm."

"And which I wish to say, Mr. Hootenschwatt, that our front keyhole is plenty big enough for a small funnel, Mr. Hootenschwatt, which it will save you scratching all the paint off the doorjamb with your key, sir!"

Hyglene.

We don't object to germ-preventers; but doggone the man who got the idea that to be hygienic, envelopes addressed to us must have little isinglass fronts in 'em. They're sanitary, all right; but, consarn it, they provoke comment in the office:

Wrong Man.

"Say, you, Mr. Grocer, whatcha mean sending me a bill for all this 'mdse'? I ain't bought no medicine from you!"

A Lament.

Prime turkey is about to ensue. Where we live turkey is scarce. We are trying to decide whether we can make a bunch of tripe taste like turkey this year. Does any one know how to make tripe taste like turkey? About a fourteen-pound turkey would do us, if we knew where there was any such thing. . . . Lord, how re love turkey! Our entire family loves turkey! Even the kid, he loves turkey. Giminy!

Revising History. "I've discovered that it wasn't an apple at all in the Garden of Eden." "No? What was it?" "A lemon, by golly!"

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1917, by National Newspaper Service.) Winter Cough and Conl Bills.

Winter Cough and Coal Bills.

The United States Public Health Service reported last year that the most common type of illness in Manila. P. L. was—what would you think?—it was the name old delusion which we peddle around premiscuously all winter long right here in this country, to wit; the common see; it is rather a matter of habit.

The other day we said that, so far as actual evidence shows, such factors as room temperature, clothing, we ther and climate have no more and no less to do with respiratory disease than with digestive or kidney or nervous disorders. Press factors influence metabolism, the oxidation process which distinguishes a live man from a dead one, and metabolism influences disease of the respiratory organs just as much or as little as it does disease of the other parts of the body. In short, there is as much evidence that foul air and unhyglenic clothing predispose an individual to Bright's disease or neurashenia as there is that such conditions predispose him to pneumonia or bronchitis. We speak now of facts and not of theories. Diphtheria is quite as likely to develop when the hygienic conditions are bad as is pneumonia or a so-called simple "cold in the head." It is just a question of the kind of germ that happens along.

In the house that is kept nice and warm all over all winter long, there we find the easiest picking for the pneumonia germ—which germ, as everybody knows, is a versatile pest as capable in the role of bronchitis or quinsy or pneumonia or bronchitis or pleurisy or even appendicitis in a given infection is a matter of acquired affinity. And the fresh "starter" of pneumococcus culture presented by your kissing friend with a recent sore throat may find conditions favorable for acquiring an affinity for serous membrane in your case, and so you come down with pleurisy or "acute rheumatism" of the Joints, or a serious involvement of your handed round by an unconscious carrier of the breathing tube lining all the way down from the nose to the ultimate air cell of the lung. Foul a

Restoring Stiffened Fingers.—I have been thinking a great deal about one of your articles in which you discussed "rheumatoid arthritis."
You spoke of surgical treatment for restoring the function of joints of the hands rendered stiff by such disease. Now, would, or could, you perform such an operation, and where would I be obliged to go for treatment? My hands were left in that state by rheumatoid arthritis, and if there is any possibility of using their again at my work I should be willing to go to any trouble or expense.

Answer.—Any good general surgeon could do whatever is to be done for you. If the joints

Constitutional Convention. The two tickets before nominated were withdrawn and repudiated.

The Baltimore American yesterday placed the name of General Grant at the head of its columns for the presidency.

The Democrats on last Tuesday carried a majority of the towns in the State of Connecticut for the first time in thirteen years.

The Norfolk city radicals have nominated thenry Bowden (white) and Dr. Bayne (negro) for the Constitutional Convention.

Adam Forepaugh announces that his great show is on a Southern tour and will visit Richmond very shortly. Before the war, Forepaugh's was the greatest show on the road.

are distorted by thickenings or knobs, these must be shaved and reamed to restore them to something like the normal contour. If the joints are quite rigid, they must be separated, rounded and smoothed, and new lubricating tissue (faity tissue transplant) inserted. Then there is a painful after-treatment consisting of passive manipulations. A good deal may be accomplished by heroic and persevering effort, in suitable cases. Such treatment has put more than one invalid back on the joo. Clad to suggest competent surgeons in your city, if desired, Of course, nothing could be attempted while the original arthritis or inflammatory process is still active. This treatment is only for the deforming results after the fire has burned out.

Books and Authors

Rupert Hughes, whose new novel, "We Can't Have Everything," was published less than a month ago, left at about the same time for Houston, Tex., on military bushness for the government. He immediately fell in with the "newspaper gang," and they are seeing to it that he has the "time of his life" while in that swift-going city.

"The Optimist," by Susan Taber, author of "Country Neighbors," "The Jewel of Their Souls," "Unexpected Affinities," etc., is a late issue by Duffield & Co. These remarkable stories take up many sides of life and many kinds of people, and show a depth of observation, a power of characterization and a delightful sense of humor. The scene of the stories is in and near New York, the time to-day, and the characters, people we all know. The incidents are tragic and comic, frivolous and dramatic, but nover commonplace.

The Macmillan Co. has just brought out "Peggy of Roundahout Lane," by Edna Turpin. with illustrations by Alice Beard. Readers of Miss Turpin's previous books for girls doubtless remember the Callahan family, among the more picturesque of all the characters in these delightful volumes. Peggy is a "Callahan," and this is her story, a story in which Anne Lewis of "Honey Sweet" fame and some of the people from "Happy Acres" also figure. It all has to do with the way in which Peggy rises gloriously to an emergency—how she cares for the home while her mother is recovering from a severe illness, brings order out of chaos, and, even though she does lose the scholarship prize in school, upon which she has set her heart, she wins something even greater, and is very happy in her choice and in that which it brings.

in her choice and in that which it brings.

"Honest Abe," by Alonzo Rothschild (Houghton Mifflin Co.), is a study in integrity based on the carly life of Abraham Lincoln. This book, the successor of "Lincoln: Master of Men," has long been awaited by all lovers of Lincoln literature. In his previous book, Mr. Rothschild devoted most of his attention to Lincoln's presidency, when his mastery of men was most in evidence. This new book deals with the first part of his life, the period in which his honesty was the quality that focused the attention of all with whom he came in contact. The method employed is the same as in the earlier book. The author has studied a vast amount of material, and has woven together a vivid and living portrait of his subject, always in this aspect of the typical honest man. The result is at once an important addition to Lincoln literature, and a most inspiring narrative for readers of every age.

Current Editorial Comment

Kerensky's new coalition Cabinet includes three Constitutional Democrats, members of the party that the Bolsheviki and extreme radicals in Petrograd insisted should be barred from the government. In Sefying their demands Kerensky has taken measure of their real strength and appraised more highly the support of the moderates than the dictation of the forces of disorder and anarchism in the maintenance of the new democratic order in Russia.—New York World. World.

The Old Convention

Plan candidates for Governor in the recent primary spent each something over \$2,000, it made us recall the old convention days, when no such sums were expended, and when the choice of the convention was in-all respects equal in party fealty and moral worth to those selected at the primary. To pay quite \$10,000 to be Governor is to spend half the salary in advance, and none but the rich can afford that. We may be in error in saying that the poer man stands equal chance with the rich in any contest. Still we repeat that he has better chance under the convention than the primary system. The office of Governor isn't to be estimated in dollars and cents, and yet \$10,000 is too much to pay for it.—Farmville Herald.

Our War of mintervention are finally condemned by the manifest practical consequences of American abstention. By clearing the way for a triumph of the military caste in Germany it would have left democracy throughout the world with its back to the wall and condemned to adout permanently instead of temporarily the handless of militarism. In no country would the democratic movement have been more defenseless than in America. For we would have been left isolated, distrusted and friendless in a world more than-For we would have been left isolated, distrusted and friendless in a world more than ever militarized and we would have armed, not as at present with some hope of making a temporary use of military force contribute to enduring peace, but under the influence of a had conscience and an overwhelming fear.—The New Republic.

City Roys of social conditions that city children are often as a whole, healthier than country children has been to the contrary. The draft corroborates this fact. The statistics confar gathered by the government show that the number of children and young men defective, or in need of medical attention, is from 7 to 20 per cent higher in the country than in the city. One explanation of this difference—probably the principal one—is the greater care given to the health of children in the public schools of the cities. Healting that city conditions were, at hest, unfavorable to the health of children, city authorities have been obliged to make a special effort to combat children's diseases. This has been done by most expert organization of work in the public schools. It cannot be denied that this intensive training of boyhood by responsible men—high school instructors, Scout masters and directors of athletics—produces a keener, more healthy breed of youngsters than the old haphezard methods.-Boston Globe,

News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 13, 1867.)

The difficulty formerly existing between the two wings of the St. John's German Lutheran Church congregation of this city, has been amicably adjusted. The old vestry retains control of the church property.

There are now in Virginia 198 public schools for colored children, which have 250 teachers and 14.367 scholars. The average attendance the past year was 10.161.

Registration in the city yesterday added the names of thirty-nine whites and twenty-five blacks to the lists of voters.

The committee appointed at the stockholders' meeting of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to proceed to Washington and confer with General Grant reached the city from Lynchburg last night, and are stopping at the Spotswood. The object in stopping over here is to have a conference with General Schofield before going on to Washington. The following set the stopping of the stoppin conference with General Scholleid Defore going on to Washington. The following are the mem-bers of the committee: Colonel Gilbert C. Walker, of Norfolk; R. W. Hughes, of Abingdon; James T. Johnson, of Bedford; Charles P. Slaughter and Charles M. Blackford, of Lynch-

Married, October 10, by Rev. P. A. Peterson Frederick W. Clark and Miss Maria Clark, both of this city.

General Schofield returned to his headquar-ters in this city yesterday. He had a lengthy interview with President Johnson on Thursday. The number of students in Washington College, Lexington, is constantly increasing. There are now over 400 in attendance. The radicals of Norfolk County yesterday nominated George Teamoth, of New York, and

ominated were withdrawn and repudiated.

The two tickets before nominated were withdrawn and repudiated.

BACKBONE OF GERMAN

U. S. Minister Stovall Says Revulsion Penetrates Several Hundred Yards Against War Is Spreading Rapidly.

ARRIVES FROM SWITZERLAND

Effect of President Wilson's Reply to Pope Is Slowly, but Surely, Sinking Deeper and Deeper Into Heart of People.

[By Associated Press]
AN ATLANTIC PORT, October 12.-After four years spent in the center of Europe's colossal struggle, Pleasant A. Stovall, United States minister to Switzerland, declared on his arrival here to-day that the economic situation in Germany is acute, and that he believed the backbone of German resistance has been broken. Since the publication of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals, in which the President stated that the United States is warring upon the German government, and not upon the German people, the revulsion against the war, Mr. Stovall said, has been spreading rapidly through Germany.

"The effect of this statement was for a long time not noticeable," he as- well and the troops over a wide secserted, "but slowly and surely it is tion of the front had pushed forward sinking deeper and deeper into the to a depth averaging 800 yards or German heart. If left to themselves, more. the German people would make peace As it is, forces are at work in Germany which will eventually-no man can safely predict how soon-compel the German government to make peace with the world.

"There is no doubt about the economic straits in which Germany now

finds itself. The situation is acute." Mr. Stovall, who will go direct to Washington and later to his home in Savannah, described Switzerland as "a nation of whispers."

"There is no news and everybody is discreet, to the point of extreme along the British front line, probably taciturnity," he said. "The Swiss play indicating that the Germans were their part of neutrality well. There could be no criticism of them on that score."

The vessel on which Mr. Stovall arrived was so completely camouflaged, hull, decks, cabins and masts, in colors assaulting infantry this morning. of pink, pale green, horizon blue and recent rains already had turned this gray as to cause mariners here to comment. The camouflage was declared to be the most efficacious used by any ship which has arrived here.

SWORN TO SINK SILVERSHELL

U-Bonta Exercise Persistent Search for First American Vessel to Sink Underwater Craft.

[By Associated Press] AN ATLANTIC PORT October 12 .-The American steamer Silvershell, the first American ship to sink a submarine, arrived here to-day with tales of peror's troops in this section now are heing hunted by every U-boat in the far less formidable than they were. German navy. The crew of the steamer owing to the disorganization caused in says the Germans have sworn to send the steamer to the bottom.

Most of the crew have armed themselves with revolvers and will fight to death rather than be taken prisoner by the Germans, who have invented new methods of torturing their cap-tives, the worst of which is slowly sub-mercing with the survivors of a torpedoed ship on the slippery deck of

Information Bureau

Leading Wheat States. bushels; Pennsylvania, 26,-shels. The Kansas crop was st. Nebraska second, North Only three

Insignia of Army and Navy F. S. Meherrin.—The insignia of the army and may follows: Army— major-general, two silver stars brig-adler-general, one silver stars colonel, silver spread eagle; its itemant-colonel, silver leaf; major, gold leaf; captain, silver leaf; major, gold leaf; captain, two silver bars; first lieutenant, one silver bar; second lieutenant, no toon insignia. Navy—admiral, four stars; rear admiral, two stars; captain, engle; commander, silver leaf; lieutenant commander, silver leaf; lieutenint-commander, gold leaf; lieutenint two bars; lieutenant (junior grade), one bar. An anchor is also found on all navy officers' shoulder straps,

Planting English Walnuts

Miss P. P., Richmond.—The Forestry Service advises that it is best to buy young English walnut trees from nurserymen and plant in the spring, instead of planting the walnuts. Any fertile soil, not too dry and not subject to overflow, is satisfactory Up to the present time, the planting of English walnuts in the East has not been a financial success. The State of California is best suited for the cultivation of these nuts. For further information on this subject, it is suggested that you consult the bulletin "Persian Walnuts." which is for sale by the Superintendent of Decuments: price, 20 cents

The Cornecks.

The Connacks.

J. N. D., Sittington.—The name Cossack is derived from the Turkish word "quzzac," meaning adventurer. The Cossacks form a considerable proportion of the population of the flussian empire, and inhabit the steppe regions along the lower Don. They were a Tartar soldiery, supposed to be refugees from the ancient limits of Russia and forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization. In return for military service they are endowed with special privileges, such as large grants of land. Their independent spirit has led to numerous revoits, but, as light cavalry, they form a valuable element in the they form a valuable element in the Russian army.

Tolling for Lost Ships.

S. J. F., Elchmond.—At Lloyd's, the great marine instrates exchange in London, a bell is tolled when a ship is London, a bell is tolled when a ship is reported lost or when a ship long overdue and considered lost unexpectedly reaches port. The bell used at Lloyd's belonged to the ship Lutine, which was wrecked near the Zuyder Zee in 1799 while taking specie from English merchants to Hamburg. When a ship is "posted" as lost the old bell is tolled once, and on that day the insurance money is payable and all who were on the ship are considered legally dead. In the unusual event of a vessel arriving in port after teing posted as lost the bell is tolled twice and the announcement is cried aloud by an official in uniform.

DAWN AGAIN SEES GREAT RESISTANCE IS BROKEN BRITISH MACHINE MOVING

Into Enemy's Territory Along Six-Mile Front.

GET CLOSE TO PASSCHENDAELE

Offensive Starts at 5:25, With Condition of Ground Appalling, and at 7:45 Report Comes Back That Everything Is Going Well.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, October 12 .- To-day's dawn again saw the great British war machine set in action across the Flanders mud fields against the German positions northeast of Ypres. At an early hour the attacking forces had penetrated several hundred yards into the enemy's territory along a six-mile front, extending from a place near Houtholst forest down below Ypres-Roulers railway, and were battling along the Passchendaele ridge within 1,000 yards of the center of Passchendaele village.

The offensive started at 5:25 in the morning. The condition of the ground was appalling, but by 7:45 the report came back that everything was going Prisoners already were beginning to

come in, although slowly, owing to the condition of the ground. The enemy's artillery barrage was

slow in response at the hour of attack, and the fire was not severe, but the Germans were putting a heavy machinegun barrage all along the line. The enemy's guns were very active during the night against the central and southern portions of the battle front, especially about Broodseinde ridge and the Ypres-Roulers railway.

Between 4 and 4:30 this morning a large number of gas shells were thrown aware there was trouble ahead. The chief enemy of the British today was not the Germans, but mud.

No worse conditions under foot could be imagined than those impeding the whole section into a vast morass in which men sank to their knees or to their waists, and even were engulfed to their necks, as they made their arduous way forward. Last night rain again fell to add to the difficulties of the situation, but this morning the sun was struggling through the clouds to cast some measure of warmth over this bleak and dreary waste.

So far as the Germans themselves were concerned, there was no doubt in the minds of the British but that they could handle them. The Emowing to the disorganization caused in their ranks by the recent terrific blows dealt to them. This is not an individual opinion. It is generally recognized along the front by the British and the Germans, coo, that a change has come over the morale of the invaders. Almost any prisoner would admit this fact.

SOLDIERS OVERCOME BOTH

MUD AND GERMANS LONDON. October 12 .- The British commander himself was amazed at the success of the operation to-day. "It is simply splendid," he said to correspon-Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter, a 2-cent stamp is required for return postage. Address The Times-Dispatch information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

try was inundated. "Notwithstanding the mud, the Brit-M. R., Lyrchburg —Germans hold about 9,000 square miles in France. The alies have gained about 150 miles since July 30.

The morning's successes was striking of proof of yesterday's assertion G. H., Albemarle,—The 1916 wheat by Major-General Maurice, that the pin Kansas was 38,022,000 bushels. British steam roller "goes up hill very braska 69,550,000 bushels; North keta, 39,325,000 bushels; Minnesota, and hattles are following controlled. and battles are following each other

25.641.000 bushels; Pennsylvania, 26,125.000 bushels. The Kansas crop was
the largest. Nebraska second, North
bakota third, Minnesota fifth, Pennsylvania sixth In most years North Dakota is second, and sometimes first in
the list. For 1917 the estimates are:
Kansas, 51,368.000; Nebraska, 17,549.000;
North Dakota, 61,000,000; Minnesota,
67,588,000; Pennsylvania, 24,482,000.

more rapidly."
Only three days were allowed to
elapse before this new blow was
struck. Last Tuesday's attack followed a feur days' pause. Before that,
not less than a week was taken before
the renewal of the push. Determined
to wrest from the Teutons the last remaining portion of the big ridge northeast of Ypres, the British commander is expected to strike again within the next few days. Weather is no longer allowed to dictate pauses, for winter will set in before the middle of November, and before that the British propose to have their batteries well installed all along the ridge with their infantry at the foot of the eastern glone ready to sweep down into the

Flanders plain. To-day's drive again adds to the menace to the German st bmarine bases

Bonsall has been chosen to head the council.

Our Soldier Boy. There may be others just as brave,
As manly and as good as he,
For now on every hand a throng Of brave and manly youths we see. But somehow he does stand apart, Our special pride, our special joy, And who can wonder that our Go out to him, Our Soldier Boy!

He's always been a manly youth, A pleasure and a comfort, too, No sissy boy, but good and straight, And frank and honest through and

through. And now his country needs his help To save what malice would destroy, With willing promptness he obeys The call to arms, Our Soldier Boy!

God keep him in His watchful care, And save him, shelter him from harm! God keep his courage always strong And give new strength to his young

God guard his steps, where'er he goes, And guide him safe past each decoy; God bring him home at last to us Who love him so, Our Soldier Boy!

-Somerville Journal